

Bremen

ment, deriving its powers from its provisions, to legislate in relation to them as property? Did not Mr. Madison say, positively, that when the clause concerning the importation of slaves was under consideration, it was at first so worded as to convey the idea that there might be property in man; but there being a strong sentiment against this, it was changed, so as to obviate this implication, because the majority of the Convention could not bear the idea that there could be property in man?

Representation and direct taxes are apportioned among the States, according to the whole number of free persons, and "three-fifths of all other persons." The genius of our Government is repugnant to a representation of property. Again: "persons held to service or labor" in one State, escaping into another, are not discharged from such service or labor. Nothing is said about property excepting—and the clause clearly applies to all persons held to service or labor, whether bond or free—but apprentices are not property. These are all the provisions in the Constitution which concern the slave population, and no man who values his reputation for common sense will pretend that they contemplate the slaves as property.

By what authority, then, does the Government of a Union, two-thirds of the people of which utterly repudiate the idea of property in man, while they have established their institutions on the principle that every man has the right of self-ownership—a Government deriving its sole powers from a Constitution which has carefully excluded the idea that there can be property in man—dare to hold or sell human beings as merchandise?

We deny its right to do so. The declaration of a Union, two-thirds of the people of which utterly repudiate the idea of property in man, while they have established their institutions on the principle that every man has the right of self-ownership—a Government deriving its sole powers from a Constitution which has carefully excluded the idea that there can be property in man—dare to hold or sell human beings as merchandise?

Liberty is the common heritage of all the American people. Slavery is the practice of a few, the abhorrence of all the rest. Is it not shameful that a Government, which has solemnly pledged to protect the rights of all its citizens, should permit a small number of men, not the many, but the few, to be controlled by, not the great law, but the odious exception? We ask the attention of every friend of Liberty, North and South, to the fact on which we have commented. Let the press, let the pulpit, let the people, speak out: Shall the Government of the "Model Republic" do these things? Why, if such an act had been done in London, had Lord John Russell ordered the public into eternal slavery, right in the shadow of St. James, of two human beings, mother and daughter, to satisfy a paltry claim of the British Government, one universal shout of bitter mockery from this country would have rung across the Atlantic.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We should have acknowledged sooner the reception from the publishers of the following publications. They will be noticed at our leisure.

A SUMMER IN THE WILDERNESS, embracing a Cruise Voyage up the Mississippi and around Lake Superior. By Charles Lumsden. New York: T. & J. Appleton & Co.

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC, by J. Michael. Translated by William Hazlett. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE. By Mrs. Ellis. New York: T. & J. Appleton & Co.

VOYAGE IN THE AMAZON, BY W. H. EDWARDS. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HILL, SLOPE AND BORDER SKETCHES. BY W. H. MAXWELL. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

DEFENCE OF THE HEBREW GRAMMAR OF GERSHON BEN SHEPHERD. BY THE REV. J. D. APPLETON & CO.

THE MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY. BY D. APPLETON & CO.

MEMOIR OF REV. E. P. LOVJOY. New York: T. & J. Appleton & Co.

GRANT SMITH ON SECTARIANISM. ALBANY: S. W. OREEN.

EPICUREAN OF CLARKSON. BY THE REV. ALEXANDER CROMBIE. New York: T. & J. Appleton & Co.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. New York: William Hart.

BIBLE EXEGETE. BY D. THOMAS. London: P. Neumann, Neudamm.

CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY. A Review of Drs. Fuller and Wyland. By William Hague. Boston: Gould, Kendall, & Lincoln.

GENERAL SCOTCH AND HIS ARMY.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th has had advices from Mexico to the morning of June 29th, and from Puebla to the 30th.

General Scott was awaiting the arrival of Generals Cadwallader and Pillow, with reinforcements. It was generally understood that the General had communicated to the Mexican Government the proposition of the United States to send a general to Mexico to secure a general amnesty for all who had been in train endeavoring to procure a quorum of Congress, so as to lay it before them, and with the propositions made to peace.

General Alvarez was at Mexico on the 14th of June, with 300 Mexican cavalry. His force had been greatly overrated.

The Mexicans were using every inducement to encourage desertion, and with some success.

Another intelligence about that ridiculous poison story.

"The Star of the 24th ultimo has the following paragraph about the American prisoners in Mexico:

"I observe in the 'Star' you sent me, that it is said that the American prisoners are kept in confinement here, which is not the case. They have been at liberty for a long time past, and saunter about the streets like other people. No one troubles them. I saw Major Gaines and others daily. The decree ordering the American prisoners away was not extended to them, and as far as I can see, they had very little reason for, I observe the well-wishers of American residents knocking about as usual."

Their reported arrival at Tampico is believed to be unfounded.

Santa Anna, it is said, was trying to force a loan of one million of dollars at the point of the bayonet. The work of fortifying the defenses to the capital was proceeding with some vigor, but it was not apprehended that the fortifications would be very formidable.

Commodore Perry has arrived at Canton Lizar, having succeeded in his expedition against Tampico. The river having been rendered impassable for his vessels, he landed his men, and after a sharp engagement, in which three or four of his men were wounded, the Mexicans fled, and the town was occupied by the American forces.

Since the foregoing was penned, we have additional news from the seat of war. The *Baltimore Sun* of Monday received, by special express, dates from Vera Cruz on the 26th inst. The steamship "John" had arrived on Sunday afternoon, from Vera Cruz on the 26th inst. In the Diario del Gobierno of the 26th of June, appeared an important diplomatic correspondence, of which the *Picayune* presents the following abstract.

The first note is from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of Congress, referring to that body a communication from the Secretary, which announces Mr. Trist's appointment as Minister to Mexico. Mr. Trist's appointment as Minister to Mexico, Mr. Bankhead, who has exerted himself to bring about a negotiation for the release of the two nations, was very anxious.

"Mr. Buchanan's letter is dated April 15th. It acknowledges the receipt of the Mexican Minister's letter of the 22d February, declining to accede to our proposition to send commissioners to Xalapa, Havana, or other point, before the blockade of the Mexican ports should be raised and the Mexican territory evacuated by our troops.

"Mr. Buchanan writes that the President holds such a conviction absolutely inadmissible—neither the practice of nations, nor the principles of justice, nor the policy of the United States, would permit a preliminary condition would render war inevitable, especially between contiguous nations, unless by the complete submission of one of the belligerents.

"He shows how perilous a course it would be for a nation to have sacrificed men and money to gain a foothold in an enemy's country, to abandon all the advantages it had won, and withdraw its forces in order to induce negotiations, without any guarantee of security that peace would ensue from such negotiations.

"He then cites the case of our last war with Great Britain to show that we never considered for his views, in which he referred to several decisions in favor of his point, and also read from portions of the Treaty. He was repelled to Mr. Moffat, a layman, on behalf of the slave.

"The return of the Captain states, that the two men from part of the crew, were regularly shipped as such in Brazil, and as a portion of the crew, came emphatically within the terms of the treaty, and the Captain is entitled to retain them. Mr. Moffat contended that the shipping articles should be produced, and produced none to show the fact. This, however, Mr. Purroy contended the admission of the return would not permit, as Mr. H. for the slaves, had acknowledged that the ship was not a vessel of war, and was not a commissioned ship of the crew.

"Judge D. intimated that there is a case in Wendell where parties of the kind were discharged as slaves, and then committed to the hands of the United States. He had declared to the world that he would exact no conditions that were not honorable to both parties; and yet the Mexican Government refused to receive the men, and then to her, and after declining to accede to the opening of negotiations, Mexico had never made known upon our nation, required us to insist upon the differences between the two Republics. There will never be a termination of hostilities. Mr. Buchanan proceeds, if Mexico should refuse to listen to the overtures which have been proffered, and which tend to the re-establishment of peace.

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The following address was transmitted to a friend in New York, with a request, if he thought it might do any good, to have it published. He forwarded it to us, submitting it to our judgment. We take pleasure in gratifying those who philanthropy is so manifest, and cheerfully insert the address, with the following extract from the note accompanying it, by William Bevan.

"I have assigned one reason for your request, he proceeds to say that it is true, that no less anxious that the calm and fraternal feeling of our Convention should be recognized as distinct from the violent invectives of some who appear to think that vituperation of America is the only way to secure the freedom of the world. We do not, and hence the tone of our address."

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Address of the Liverpool Anti-Slavery Committee to the People of the United States of North America.

BETHLEHEM: In addressing you with reference to a subject of the utmost importance to your nation, and to the world, we feel that we are addressing you of the deep interest we feel in all that concerns the well-being of the people of the United States of North America. Sprung from a common stock, and united by common ties, we feel that we are addressing you of the deep interest we feel in all that concerns the well-being of the people of the United States of North America.

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